

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

No 194

A WORD TO COLONISTS.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE GARDEN OF THE NORTHWEST.

The resources of the Calgary District are: its agricultural and grazing lands, its coal fields and its timber areas. The advantages are: a mild climate, a marvellously productive soil, nutritious pasturage, innumerable mountain streams and abundant supply of pure water, cheap fuel and lumber. In one or more of these features Calgary excels all other parts of Manitoba and the Northwest. If you want to take up a homestead or buy farm land, improved or unimproved, stocked or unstocked, see Calgary before you decide. No one ever turns his back on it. We invite attention to a few facts.

CLIMATE.

Under the influence of the Chinook winds which prevail in this district we have a very moderate climate. Usually there is no snow till the middle of December and it rarely remains longer than the middle of February. The real spring season commences at the end of February and plowing begins immediately after. Cereals, horses, cattle and sheep run out all through the winter season and are in good condition in the spring. There is rarely any sleighing, and sleights are not often seen. The hottest days of midsummer are tempered to a pleasant degree by cool breezes, and the night breezes are cool and delightful. September, October and November are the most enjoyable season of the year and farmers reap the rich and abundant harvest which are so compulsory in other districts. The climate is exceedingly healthful and recuperative.

FARMING.

The soil in the Calgary district is admirably adapted for grain and root raising and good crops have been grown during all seasons. The alluvial soil is rich in lime and organic matter, which, though sometimes acid and gravelly, is a warm, quick and easily worked soil. Consequently the yield is very rapid and the yield enormous. The natural grass grows very luxuriantly, and is very nutritious, retaining its freshness all the year round. For mixed farming this is the farmer's paradise as there is abundance of pasture and good water, and root crops and coarse grains give large returns for very little labor. Potatoes average 350 and turnips 700 bushels to the acre. Very high prices are realized for all kinds of produce, the lumbering and mining industries immediately to the west furnishing a ready market. Handicrafts are easily obtained and large blocks of C. P. R. lands are in the market.

RANCHING.

Up to the present ranching has been the leading industry in this district. Horses, cattle and sheep do splendidly and increase very fast. The country is all that could be wished for profitable stock raising. Among the foothills and on the prairie plateau, stock find good pasture and pure water protection from flies in summer and storms in winter, perfect immunity from the diseases which have made such headway in many of the States. Three years ago sheep raising was in its infancy in fact merely experimental, but so profitable has it been found that now there are about 25,000 sheep in this district. Horse raising is developing rapidly and in a few years it is confidently expected that this district will supply the best army horses in the world.

WATER.

Coal can be procured almost anywhere in the district and the bulk with which this part of the country is thickly dotted provide an abundant supply of wood. Excellent lumber is obtained from the mountains and is sent and manufactured at Calgary at prices much lower than Winnipeg.

CALGARY.

The town of Calgary is the smartest and most enterprising one on the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg. Its growth has been very rapid. Four years ago there was not a building where the town now stands. The population at present is estimated at over 20,000. Unlike the bubble towns which sprang up along the railway only to burst up as soon as the road was completed, Calgary has substantial resources and industries to keep it up and does not depend on the boom. It is situated in the centre of the ranching and farming country, and being on the main line between the south and north country, controls a very large amount of trade. There are in town a 75 horse power saw mill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day, and a 25 horse power planing, sash and door factory, the largest in Manitoba or the Northwest; a smaller planing, sawing and grinding mill; a stone quarry, from which many of the buildings have been built, and various other smaller manufacturing plants, not only give employment to a large number of men whose families reside here, but are a source of wealth to the community in other ways.

CANADIAN NEWS.

JUDGMENT REVERSED IN THE CALGARY V. N. W. LAND CO. CASE.

The Ontario Disputed Territory and Other Matters.

Dumont and Big Bear's Son to Meet at Big River.

Judgment Reversed.

WINNIPEG, May 20.—The court here having heard the argument, has reversed the judgment in the CPR and Canada Northwest Land Co's case at Calgary, involving the question whether the lands of the company can be taxed.

A New Appointment.

James Leonard, superintendent on the eastern division, has been appointed superintendent on portion of mountain division, under Sup. Whyte.

Contract Let.

The Northern Pacific have already let contract for construction on a road between Grand Forks and the boundary.

Taking Evidence.

The commission is now taking evidence in Winnipeg on the claims made by the Quappelle Valley farming company, for leasing done during the rebellion. This was disputed by the government.

More Police.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, May 20.—Forty men under Inspector Drayner reached Wood Mountain, for service along the boundary line.

Recent Arrivals.

Recent arrivals at Wood Mountain from Fort Assiniboine report excitement among the Grosventres but no serious trouble.

For the West.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Dr. C. H. Allan, Inspector of ranches, has left for the Northwest.

Will be Attended To.

TORONTO, May 20.—The Ontario Government has informed residents on disputed property that their claims will be required to be made without delay.

Arrived.

OTTAWA, May 20.—O'Brien and Killbride arrived here last night, and addressed a meeting in the Roller Rink. The crowd outside sang the national anthem and hooted, but no collision occurred.

Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, May 19.—It has been decided to hold a public meeting in Winnipeg shortly, to discuss the railroad situation. The idea is being cultivated here, that if the province were to sit on its own responsibility to construct a road to the boundary Dominion Government will not interfere.

Miss Caldwell, a returned missionary from Japan, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday, en route to Toronto.

Mr. Norgay will deliver his budget speech in the Manitoba Legislature tomorrow.

President Smith, of the bank of Montreal, is reported dying.

Norgay says that he will build the road to the boundary at all hazards, and have it completed by November the first.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Mr. Abbott, superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., says that company will spend two millions in work on the mountains this year.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—The inquest on the body of Peter Smith, found at Lonsdale, has been commenced. There is no doubt that murder has been committed.

WINNIPEG, May 17.—Several judges of Indian law have moved off the reservation at Cold Lake, and Inspector McMillan has been sent to intercept them and bring them back.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—A number of changes have been announced in the C. P. R. Niblock will be transferred as superintendent from Port Arthur to Medicine Hat division; Thompson White as assistant takes Niblock's place; Murray will take the Brandon division, and Tait, late private secretary to Van Horn, will be moved from Brandon to the Swift Current division.

The 91st battalion, of which the late Colonel Smith had command, will wear mourning in consequence of the death of that officer.

Mayor Reilly of Calgary was a passenger on the western express.

Archdeacon Pothier, left this morning for Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and other places in the west.

WINNIPEG, May 14.—Col. Osborne Smith, well known in Winnipeg, died in Wales a few days ago.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Parliament adjourned for a week.

The names of Dr. Orton, Capt. Moore, Gen. Strange, Mr. Hardisty and some outsiders are mentioned in connection with the Northwest Semakish po.

Mr. Bree leaves for London; Davy for Stratford; Watson for Elora; Royal for Montreal and Davis for Vermont, to visit his old home.

Mr. Jas. A. McMillan, of Calgary, has been appointed Sheriff of Alberta.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of the Territories has not been discussed yet by the Government, although the premier is aware that some members of the Northwest are favorable to Macintosh's appointment.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Northwest members have interviewed several of the cabinet ministers regarding local government for the Northwest. The cabinet favors some inexpensive form of government, but as no feasible measure has yet been matured no legislation will be passed this session. Davy will press his bill, but as the question involves expenditure there is no possibility of its passing the House.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Northwest members have had an interview with the Minister of the Interior to press upon the Government the propriety of Davy's bill, granting local legislature to the Territories, and also better terms.

Parliament will adjourn to-morrow for a week's recess and Watson's motion will not come up until after the holidays.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Lord Lansdowne has asked the Canadian public to give O'Brien a hearing. O'Brien insists on speaking at Toronto.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Intelligence has been received from Hatoche, to the effect that halfbreeds have been refusing to accept the loan of seed grain and are neglecting any cultivation of their lands, fearing that the mortgages on their farms, given as security for the repayment of the seed will be foreclosed. The Minister of the Interior has telegraphed them, urging their acceptance of seed and cultivation of land, and promising them that the Government will deal liberally with them in case of any failure of crops.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Sir John A. Macdonald denies the report that he is to be raised to the peerage.

The Winnipeg deputation interviewed the Government today relative to aid to the Hudson Bay project.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Indian tenders have been returned to Regina and will probably be returned here for final award.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The Dominion Government will make grants to the Northwest agricultural societies.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Disaffection resolutions have been definitely fixed at Ottawa for Thursday, next week.

Watson and Perley, in the House yesterday, complained of the tariff injustice in the Northwest.

It is rumored that Mayor Howland, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Lieut.-Governor Robinson and Goldwin Smith are to be knighted.

Mulock will move for a copy of the report of Judge Taylor to the enquiry into the administration of justice by Judge Travis in the Northwest.

The Manitoba Legislature has adopted a similar address to the Queen.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 19. O'Brien left here today for Ottawa. He was not seriously hurt last night.

Tupper has gone to New York. It is said that his object is to secure American capital to promote Canadian iron industries.

Toronto, May 17.—O'Brien arrived in Toronto from Montreal today. A disturbance is expected.

Toronto, May 16. From fifteen to twenty thousand people attended a mass meeting in Queen's Park, Toronto to protest against the contemplated visit of O'Brien. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Fette, the Bishop of Algona and others made addresses. O'Brien persists in his visit and left Montreal today for Toronto.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

The Wounded Man Not Expected to Live.

A FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TWO WELL-KNOWN GAMBLERS.

DONALD, May 15.—A shooting tragedy took place here on Saturday; Keno Jack well known in Calgary was the victim and George Taylor his assailant. It appears that the two men had been playing cards; Keno played crooked and won a sum of money from Taylor. Next day the latter went to Keno and demanded that he should return the money. Keno refused, whereupon Taylor drew a his revolver and fired, the ball entering Keno's side. He is not expected to live.

"Mamma," he said, "what makes people die?" "Everybody's got to die," said mamma, in the usual evasive way in which people answer children's questions. "If God made people, what does He mean by making them die?" "My child, you forget that people must die to make room for the children that are always being born. There would not be room for the new people if nobody died." "That's so," said the little fellow, contentedly, "and then there's so many dogs."—San Francisco Chronicle.

LONDON, May 17.—O'Brien will shortly visit Wales.

O'BRIEN RECEPTION.

O'Brien Chased and Pelted by a Howling Mob.

The Agitator and his Friends Severely Wounded.

An Anxious Night, but the Police Preserve Peace.

TORONTO, May 18.—O'Brien arrived here yesterday and was received at the station with mingled cheers and groans; he then received and replied to an address. In the afternoon between fifteen and twenty thousand people assembled in Queen's Park, where O'Brien attempted to deliver an address. The students, Orangemen and others were present in full force, and the proceedings were of a very stormy character; the full strength of the police force in the city was on the ground and collisions between Nationalists and Orangemen were frequent, sticks and stones being resorted to. O'Brien and Killbride both attempted to speak and a resolution of sympathy with the object of their visit was declared and carried. "I have often," said O'Brien, met jack asses whose sound would be more musical than that of those miserable and misguided wretches who come here to destroy that freedom of speech which they boast they have so much of. If they have anything to say for Lansdowne, let their best man come on the platform and we will guarantee him a hearing; but they are afraid because they are in the wrong, and we are bold and defiant because we have right, truth and justice on our side. This demonstration takes the last nail from under Lansdowne's feet, for, by it, he confesses that we have no better answer to our terrible arraignment than the cowardly, blackguardism, vulgarity and ignorance, of a wretched and despicable crew. I am not at all sorry that the gentlemen of the Toronto corporation have broken their contract, as Lord Lansdowne broke his, and have refused us the hospitality of St. Andrew's Hall. There is one hall, thank God! from which they cannot shut us out this open vault of heaven which the great Architect of the universe has built; and we have a tale to tell which we need not be afraid or ashamed to tell in the free air of heaven and in the open light of day. At the banquet given in the evening, O'Brien spoke amid all sorts of clamors on the street outside, but no collision occurred. In the evening and were drawn away by students.

TORONTO, May 19.—O'Brien and Killbride did not leave for Ottawa last evening, owing to a serious riot which nearly ended in bloodshed. Shortly after 8 o'clock, O'Brien, President Milligan of the local league, Secy. Cahill and Mr. Wall, reporter for the New York Tribune, came out of the Rossin House at the York street entrance. A crowd gathered outside and they were greeted with groans and cheers. The party walked along King street eastward, accompanied by two policemen. The crowd kept up

HOOTING AND YELLING.

and when the corner of Bay st. was reached, they began pelting O'Brien with stones. Killbride was in the rear and escaped the attention of the crowd. The party turned quickly down Bay st., when the stones commenced falling around them. O'Brien was struck between the shoulders and fell. He was quickly on his feet and endeavored to enter a house, but the door was locked and he was again struck with a stone and brought to his knees. Reporter Wall was struck on the head close to the temple and

MADLY HURT.

Malligan was struck on the cheek and Cahill on the head, receiving an ugly wound. The police did not escape, for it. Adair received an ugly cut on the head. At this time the police charged the crowd who, taking advantage of the occurrence, made a rush for O'Brien. Two men seized him but before they injure him the police rushed upon them. O'Brien ran down Bay street, stones flying thickly around him, one striking him on the head. He turned along Wellington street and took refuge in the shop of Laler, a blacksmith. The crowd immediately began pelting the shop with stones and in a few minutes every window was broken. Meantime Laler took O'Brien out the rear way and he got to the hotel safely. The crowd

MENTED FOR O'BRIEN and then made their way back to the Rossin House. Just before midnight a crowd of young Irishmen marched to the Rossin House and cheered and then to Laler's Shop. They were followed by a loyalist crowd, hooting and jeering them. A large body of police was on hand to prevent a collision taking place. They dispersed the loyalist crowd. There is said hooting and yelling, but the police have the crowd under control.

LONDON, May 18.—The Queen opened today the Queen's Hall, at the people's palace in east London. Great formalities were connected with the occasion, and there were hearty jubilee demonstrations.

The Calgary Herald.

(DAILY and WEEKLY)

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Friday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

Lucas & Ewer, Publishers.

ALEX. LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EWER, Editor.

Subscriptions—Daily, 1 year, \$10; 6 months, \$5; 3 months, \$3; 1 month, \$1.

Weekly—\$2 per annum, strictly cash in advance.

Advertising, Weekly Edition. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line solid nonpareil, for first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Professional Cards.—On first page not sold, \$12 per annum.

Stock Brands.—\$1000 per annum for second and third years and number of brands.

Real Estate Commercial Advertising.

1 Column 12 Months, \$120; 1 Column 6 Months, \$60; 1 Column 3 Months, \$30.

1/2 Column 12 Months, \$60; 1/2 Column 6 Months, \$30; 1/2 Column 3 Months, \$15.

1/4 Column 12 Months, \$30; 1/4 Column 6 Months, \$15; 1/4 Column 3 Months, \$7.50.

All advertisements inserted until paid for and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

OUR RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

If there is one subject more than another that Calgary is interested in just now it is that of railroads. The report has got abroad that the Chinook Belt promoters have amalgamated with the Alberta and Athabasca, a concern that already holds a charter to build a road from Gleichen to Edmonton. The latter—or the amalgamated company—is asking for amendments to the old charter, the chief of which will be to empower them to run the road at or near Calgary, and to extend the time allowed for building the first fifty miles. It is said that the locating engineer will be along shortly, and that construction will commence this summer. We sincerely hope it will, for there is nothing that will give a greater impetus to business than such an enterprise, and it is the general opinion that some unusual stimulus is needed to carry our business men safely through the present year.

It is surmised, however, that the road will be built, if built at all, in the interest of stockholders—net of Calgary—and that they will look only to the profits which can be derived from the land grant, the traffic and from other sources. It is not unusual for railway corporations to ask ambitious towns, such as Calgary is, for some acknowledgment of the benefit which it expects to derive from the road. This acknowledgment is generally in the form of a bonus of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. Now, the question is, will Calgary be willing to give this railway a money bonus in addition to the large volume of traffic which she will necessarily send over a road running either north or south? This is one of the questions that will have to be decided before long.

A HEAN TRICK.

Alas, poor "Richard Godwin!" Even the Tribune prints his name with quotation marks, thus admitting his fictitious character. It acknowledges, after six days communing with itself, its contemptible action in attacking anonymously, meanly and falsely the enterprise of THE HERALD. No journalist worthy the name would stoop so low, but the Tribune stops at nothing when its envy and malice prompt it to attack anything. Its course from the first has been marked by just such underhand methods. Scarcely an enterprise or scheme for the advancement of the town or country has been proposed during the past year or two that the Tribune and its contemptible little clique of admirers have not opposed and maligned. In almost every instance, however, the opposition has been futile.

Following its depraved instinct, it seeks to convey the impression, without daring to state so plainly, that the changes made in the Herald's article "A Word to Colonists" were the result of "Richard Godwin" (Tribune's) "caustic letter." Such was not the case, as the Tribune well knows. The changes were made on Friday at the suggestion of members of the Council. The Tribune's letter was published subsequently.

The Tribune cannot be funny (except when it does not try) but it guffaws at us for changing portions of the article. We did so in deference to the wishes of the council, not because we thought the original too strong. Every man who has been more than six months in Calgary knows that our original description of the climate and country was substantially correct and quite within the truth. Even

the Tribune will not contradict that openly, though it tried to discredit it through poor "Richard Godwin."

However galling it may be to the Tribune, we intend to publish the article from day to day for some weeks yet—not for either of the reasons suggested by the Tribune, but because it reaches new readers every day and (unfortunate as it may seem) is the only immigration agent that Calgary has in the east. It is regrettable that the Tribune does not replace some of its numerous "dead" advertisements, "clothes line" despatches and "milk and water" editorials with something that would be interesting to its readers and beneficial to the town and country.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Lethbridge News is, and is not in favor of our scheme of dealing with the Indian population. It points out the necessity of removing the Bloods from their present reserve, but it also wants to break up the tribe and scatter them in small parties through the country. The News says:

"For the past few weeks the question of removing the Indians to an Indian Territory has been generally discussed by the Northwest press, some of our contemporaries supporting and others opposing the scheme. In the meantime, while this wordy warfare, as to the disposal of the Indian is being waged, the main question in which Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia are immediately concerned, is being lost sight of. Where the Indians are to be removed to is of secondary importance to us compared with the necessity of the removal of the lands in this district to reserves further away from the International boundary. The Bloods are, we believe, the largest band in the Canadian Territories and situated as they are in close proximity to the Piegans and Blackfeet, and separated by only an imaginary boundary line from the South Piegans and Gros-Ventres, they are a standing source of uneasiness to the inhabitants of this district and of Northern Montana."

It is all very well for the News to demand the removal of the Bloods but it should remember that the Indians have rights which cannot be ignored. The News knows and cares very little about the Indians when it proposes to scatter them in small bands through the country. What will they do? Why, infest the towns and settlements and soon become a curse to themselves and the whites. If the News, like the Manitoba Free Press, desires the speedy extermination of the Indians, all right; it proposes the quickest way to do it. But if, like the Christian people of Canada, it desires to try and redeem the degraded race, then it must support our proposal of making an Indian Territory on the Red Deer, where they can have homes and farms, schools, and churches and numberless other benefits, which will, speedily make them self-supporting and an honor to Canada.

UNDER this heading the Toronto News, a pretty sensible little sheet, lets flow a word of wisdom about our aboriginal population. It says: "Shortly after the Reil insurrection the News advocated the plan of massing the Northwest Indians on one large reserve, out of the way of white settlement, where they could be looked after by the Mounted Police far more easily than when located, as at present, on scattered reservations. Recently the settlers have had to complain of depredations by the Indians, and the means of preventing them in being a good deal discussed. The large reservation scheme finds a good many advocates. The Indian Department do not favor it, but eventually the increasing difficulty of preserving peace between the Indians and the whites, and the growing evils of the closer contact between the two races, will compel its adoption. The experience of the United States is very instructive in this matter, but unfortunately many Canadians have got the idea that those troubles between settlers and Indians which have characterized the advance of civilization in the Western states are never likely to occur north of the line. The Reil rebellion ought to have undeceived them but it has not." There is something worth considering in these remarks.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company submitted at the general annual meeting, shows that the agreement entered into with the Government on the 10th November last, provided for the payment to the company of the balance of the cash subsidy and for the release of \$4,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 of land grant bonds held by the Government under the original contract. These are now held by the company. The gross earnings for the year were \$10,081,803, working expenses \$6,378,317 (63.14 per cent) leaving net earnings \$3,703,486 (36.84 per cent). Deducting fixed charges \$3,068,041, leaving a surplus of \$635,445. The total assets of the company at end of 1886 were \$226,405,231, including 14,959,718 acres of land, valued at \$2 per acre, total liabilities amounted to \$117,099,515, leaving a nominal surplus of \$109,305,716. On 1st July next, when various works and extensions have been completed, the total capital liabilities will be \$134,484,019, and fixed charges annually of \$3,492,660. Representing this are 4651

miles of railway, the commercial telegraph system, 15 million acres of lands subject to certain bonds, and a cash deposit with the Government for payment of guaranteed 3 per cent dividend until August, 1893, etc. A permanent line is expected between Japan and Vancouver and between Canada and Great Britain. The St. Lawrence bridge will be open for traffic in four or five weeks, forming a connection with the Boston and Lowell R. R. via the South Eastern. Reference is made to the Short Line now under construction and effecting a saving in distance between Montreal and St. John, of 279 miles, to be completed at the end of this year. Before the next annual meeting C. P. R. trains will run from Vancouver to Halifax, the Saint St. Marie branch will be opened, the Boston line be fully established and an independent working connection with Chicago secured.

TRANSPLANTING PINE TREES.

Select pines from a marshy place on mountains. Pines having a taproot can not be transplanted successfully, especially since it will not do to cut the taproot, and it would be almost impossible to take up those having a taproot without cutting it. Pines that are found growing in marshy ground have no taproot and may be taken up with comparative ease. Dig up the trees without breaking the roots if possible, saving as much of the soil with them as you can get. Before moving the trees, however, put a layer of mountain soil in your wagon to the depth of four or five inches. Then take up the trees one at a time and stand them up in the wagon-bed. Take care to not cut or break the roots and to immediately cover the roots after placing them in the wagon. The object is to move the trees with the least possible injury to them, and by all means not to let the roots get dry. This may be done by moving one tree at a time to the wagon and immediately burying the exposed roots. In planting the same procedure should be had. The holes should be dug large enough to receive the tree. Dig them eighteen to twenty inches deep, and before placing the tree fill in a lot of soil from the mountain where the trees were taken. Set the trees, carefully strengthening the roots as well as possible and bedding the soil around them. Fill the hole around the tree level with the land, leaving the tree about the same depth in the ground as it was originally. Irrigate by running the water near the trees yet not close to flood the ground. After planting the trees set stakes in the ground and tie the trees so that the wind cannot move them. They should remain tied for a couple of years. Follow these instructions closely and you can grow pine and fir trees as easily as cottonwood or other trees.

It is a long time, apparently, since we have had any European war rumors. This must be an off year with the correspondents.

The Ottawa Journal says: "Lt.-Governor Dewdney, it seems, has abandoned hopes of securing another term in the Northwest. He recently informed a personal friend that he proposed to go to England to reside permanently, as soon as his successor is appointed."

MAYOR HOWLAND thinks that "The municipal councils do not represent the people at all—and the men sent there are not chosen for any remarkable stake in the town, but are men who are easily handled. Not that they are bought, but they are easily convinced, and it is easy to convince them that they should do the thing that we don't want them to do."

The Regina correspondent of the Call (Winnipeg) is afraid that should David's local government bill pass, the Alberta and Saskatchewan members in the new legislature would combine against Assiniboia. That would be terrible, indeed, when it is remembered that David proposes to give his province 13 members and the others only eleven between them. That would be about the kind of combination which C. P. Brown made in Manitoba.

MR. JAMISON'S temperance resolution is as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. That the enforcement of such prohibition and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed, shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers."

The appointment of Mr. Macmillan to the shire of Northern Alberta Judicial District is in every way creditable to the Dominion Government. It shows a willingness to recognize the right of the people of the Northwest to have local men appointed to local offices. We never doubted that the Government would carry out this principle, and that they have done so in the present instance, in the face of the various influences that have been brought to bear against Mr. Macmillan's appointment is proof that it is not only the wish but the determination of the Government to follow the usual course in such matters and leave to the representative of the constituency in Parliament the nomination

tion of men to fill official positions with in his district. Mr. Davis has, since the resignation of Mr. Laitly, urged the appointment of Mr. Macmillan and his success in securing it is another instance of the influence he had at Ottawa.

Just because Mr. A. T. Galt wants to get a charter to build a railway from Alberta into British Columbia, the Tribune flies into a great rage of indignation and becomes almost that which Columbia wants to reject. Don't trouble, Tribune, there's no danger as long as you continue to permit "Richard Godwin," "Montana," and correspondents to condemn our fair state. Our fair sister would like to have Vancouver's footballer visit Calgary before taking it over.

The Irish Nationalist, William O'Brien was born in 1839, at Malton, County Cork, in 1857, and was educated at Queen's College, Cork. He first attracted the attention of Mr. Russell when a reporter on the Dublin Freeman's Journal, and when it was decided upon that a League office was necessary, he was chosen to edit "United Ireland" which was established in 1881 and when, a few months afterwards, it was suppressed and the staff of the "United Ireland" was sent to Kilmacshannon as a suspect, where he remained for six months. In 1883 he was returned to parliament for Malton, and again in 1885 when he defeated T. W. Russell, M.P. for Tipperary. Mr. O'Brien is a man of a very clever mind, being a fluent speaker and a clever writer. This is his second visit to America.

The Colorado Post.

Miss Jessie A. Cole is a Colorado girl. She has written a volume of poetry which is purely Colorado. Boundless expanse, lofty mountains, beetling crags, dark canons, rushing cataracts, filtered sunshine, waving grass, and sturdy, honest Western flowers, with here and there a glimpse of cactus about.

The first poem in the book, "Colorado," is replete with gems of thought.

Here is a gem:

"Colorado has poured into the world's currency
Over 100,000,000 in silver and gold,
Its mines embrace lead, copper and gold,
And heaven only knows what they yet hold,
Too, besides its being a land for health,
And besides all its mineral wealth,
Colorado holds out a promising reward for
The farmer and stock grower."

The description of Denver is contained in a poem of 100 lines of four-line stanzas, and is as clear cut as a cameo.

The following stanza will give one an idea of the cameo:

"Denver's inhabitants are 70,000 up to date,
The largest, thriftiest city of Colorado,
And the capital of the State,
And county seat of Arapahoe."

Miss Cole sorrows but little, but sorrows deeply when she does sorrow. In the poem entitled a "Broken Life" she describes the feelings of a young girl who has been jilted.

She says:
"He told me that he loved me,
First with me he'd never part,
All at once he changed his mind,
And trampled on my very heart.
If I should live a thousand years—
Of course none of us can—
I'd never forget those broken vows,
Nor love another man."

—[Denver (Col.) News.]

A JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF FANS.

Probably a Chinese Invention—Fans for Ceremonious Occasions.

Dr. D. B. McCartee, for many years a missionary and educator in China and Japan, and now a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, has favored us with a translation he has made of a Japanese account of the fans of that nation. Dr. McCartee is one of the most accomplished Chinese and Japanese scholars in America, and his views on any Oriental custom carry the weight of authority.

The present communication is a translation from the French of Mr. Matsugata's report entitled "Le Japon a L'Exposition Universelle de 1878."

There are in Japan two kinds of fans; one called sensu (Chinese Shentzu), which folds up and is easily carried; the other of a round shape and which does not fold up.

No one knows exactly the origin of fans in Japan, but the traditions have uniformly taught us that about the year 670 (A.D.), during the reign of the emperor Tenji (who adopted many of the institutions and customs of the Chinese), an inhabitant of Tamba, looking at bats folding and unfolding their wings, conceived the idea of making fans of leaves, which from that circumstance bore the name of kuwa bori, which means a bat.

The fan called Hi gi (or Hitree fan) was made from the leaves of the Hi-no-ki (Chamaecyparis obtusa). The leaves were tied to each other by threads.

Another kind of fan called Chuhei (Chinese Chu Kin, lit. bamboo tendons or veins) is made of bamboo. It has the appearance of being half open when it is shut. These two kinds of fans are only carried on the occasion of great ceremonies.

The ordinary fans are made in Kiof, Osaka and Ovari; but the better kinds are made in Tokio. The leaves (ribs, bones, sticks or stays) of fans are

made of bamboo, but ivory, shell and shitan wood (imported from China) are also used.

They are decorated with mother-of-pearl, coral and lacquer work. The paper which covers the "bones" of the fan is frequently ornamented with gold leaf, drawings, flowers, birds, etc.

It is sometimes necessary to give the paper a coating of shiber (or varnish made from the juice of the raw persimmon) to give it greater solidity or firmness.

There is also a kind of fan very rich in quality and of a larger size, which is used by dancers to beat time, or in making graceful motions.

The Achiwa, or fans which do not fold up, come principally from Nara, some twenty miles or so from Kiof. They are generally made of paper, but sometimes of silk.

About 1600 (A.D.), during the period called Kamabun, a Buddhist preacher named Gessai, not only for his artistic taste, and who was also a poet, devoted himself at Fushikura, in the province of Yamashiro, to the making of fans, which were very beautiful and in perfect good taste.

These fans, which acquired a great reputation, were known as Fushikura Uchiwa. They are one of the principal products of that province. The best Uchiwa are made at Tokio, but as the varieties of this kind of fans are very numerous, we will not weary our readers by enumerating them in detail.

[NOTE.—The translator does not hold himself responsible for the inconsistencies of this account. The emperor, Tenji, introduced many of the Chinese manners and customs into Japan and many imitations of the Chinese official forms and offices. Calendars, almanacs, and the mode of designating the year, were all introduced about the same time from China and fans probably at the same time also. The Chinese name used in Japan would confirm the supposition that the better kinds of fans, at least, were introduced from China.—D. B. McC.]

—[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Pot-ent Pokes.

A pleasant party of four young men were on their way from a visit to the city.

In "knocking around," as they termed it, there had been a commingling of funds to such an extent that when they came to take an account of stock it was found impossible to ascertain the indebtedness existing between each one of the party and the other three.

As an easy solution of the difficulty they agreed to divide equally all the available funds and then start in even on a game of poker.

When the four young men reached Jamestown one of them had all the money.—[Jamestown Journal.]

Ex-President Arthur's Fortune.

Friendly estimates put Mr. Arthur's fortune when he went to the White House at \$100,000. He owned his modest home on Lexington Avenue, some nice pictures, a few lots on the West Side (unproductive), and a little property in Long Branch.

What few indices of property he may have had personally unrecorded, no one knows, but at no time was he estimated at more than the figure named.

It is well known that his expenditures while President encroached upon his private income, and it is doubtful if his estate were closed to-day, he could leave his heirs a clean \$75,000.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Manners for Boys.

In the street—Hat lifted when saying "Good-by," or "How do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat, or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with anyone you walk with. Always precede a lady up-stairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place.

At the street door—Hat off the moment you step into a private hall or office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor—Stand till every lady in the room, also older people, are seated.

Rise if a lady enters the room after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.

Let ladies pass through a doorway first, standing aside for them.

In the dining-room—Take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with your knife, ring or spoon.

Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Do not ask to be excused before the others unless the reason is imperative.

Rise when the ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

If all go together, the gentlemen stand by the door till the ladies pass.

Special rules for the mouth—Smacking the lips and all noise should be avoided.

If obliged to take anything from the mouth, cover it with your hand or napkin.

Correct.

Teacher: "Miss Sinnico, please parse the sentence, 'Adolphus married Caroline.'"

Miss S.: "Well, 'Adolphus' is a noun, because it is the name of a thing; 'married' is a conjunction, because it joins Adolphus and Caroline, and 'Caroline' is a verb, 'cause it governs the noun."

A WITTY WAITER.

The Restaurant Man Secures Valuable Help.

"I've seen many a 'fly coon' in my day, but that young fellow over there at the corner table is the boss of them all; he's loaded for any kind of game that comes along," said the restaurant man, indicating a bright-eyed mulatto who was pulling a napkin into the shape of a lily to adorn a goblet.

"If you'll go over there and work on any of your old chestnuts on him without getting the worst of it, I'll give you the best dinner on the bill of fare."

"Thank you, but I'm not hungry; and, moreover, I'm not in the chestnut business. You'd better call in the Count who has the stand out in front. He's got some all ready to string—the worm holes go clear through 'em. Eat what about your boy?"

"He came in the other day and struck me for a job."

"Ever wait on table?" says I.

"Yes, boss," says he.

"How many mistakes can you make in an hour?" says I.

"I make no mistakes, boss," says he. "My name's not Moses, my name's Bob."

"Mistakes of Moses. Bob Ingersoll. See?"

"So I set him to work, and a better waiter I never had. He's awfully 'fly,' will give better than he gets every time; but he's not impertinent nor offensive, and although they get the worst of it, my customers all like him. He's building up my business, too, for every fellow who gets bit tries to play even by bringing in his friends and getting them knocked out with chin music."

"You ought to have been here last Saturday to see him do up four flip young fellows from out of town. The moment they came in I tumbled to it that they had the big-head bad, and were just too 'cute to be comfortable, so I sent Bob over to wait on them. One of the fellows wore sort of sanctified clothes, as if he was studying for a sermon surveyor, and he ordered a broiled spring chicken."

"It was a nice one Bob placed in front of him, as nice a one as I ever saw upon a platter, but the fellow wanted to show how flip he was, so he saved away a moment, dropped his knife, put his eye-glasses a-straddle of his nose, bowed his head and looked hard at the chicken, as if it were a curiosity. Then he raised his head, dropped the glasses off his nose, and, with a sly wink at his friends, said to Bob:

"Did they ascertain the cause of death?"

"Star?" said Bob.

"Did they make a post-mortem examination? Did they hold an inquest?"

"No, sir," said Bob. "No sir. In de city, sir, dey don't hold no inquest when de passion dies of natural causes or old age, but only when de de—"

"The other three fellows were all ready to laugh, so it didn't take them long to commence. The flip fellow didn't commence quite so soon, but when he did get to going he laughed the loudest of all. Then he called for a bottle of wine and five glasses and made Bob wet his throat with champagne."—(Detroit Free Press.)

A New York drummer spends a good deal of his time on the road, much to the annoyance of his wife.

He was at home a few days ago, but told her that he would have to leave again. She objected very earnestly, to which he replied:

"I've got to go on this trip. It is absolutely necessary. You see everything has got two sides."

"Except your letters to me when you are on the road. They have only got one side."

An Odd Contract.

A negro man at Fort Gaines, Ga., said to be a good farm-hand, offered to make a contract for next year on the following terms:

The farmer was to give him a quart of whisky every Saturday night, allow him to ride one of his mules on Sunday, and feed and clothe him, and give him five dollars in cash on Christmas.

A Thrifty Indian.

A half-breed Indian in Montana began a few years ago with two or three head of cattle the business of raising stock.

Yearly he has disposed of his increase, and recently he sold his herd for \$22,000.

Easy Marketing.

Servant (to head of the house): "The butcher boy, Boss, is at the door with the bill. What shall I tell him, Boss?"

Head of the House: "Tell him to send a ten-pound sirloin roast for dinner."—(N. Y. Times.)

"Nothing With a Tail to It."

Some time ago a little three-year old, playing in the yard, came into the house and said to his mother:

"Mother, I saw nothing with a tail to it."

His mother, being unable to understand him, followed the child into the yard, where the little fellow pointed to a snake which was crawling across through the grass.

The Real Thing.
How long it took to build the world,
And whence was led the stock;
If Adam was the primal man,
How Moses smote the rock;
How Eve was made or Cain was wed,
The ark's true tonnage size—
To argue these won't open for us
The gates of paradise.

And when we all are gathered round
St. Peter's entrance gate,
I've think the stern old tyler'll list,
While we our credits relate;
The trade-mark our religion bore
He'll never care to know,
But were we good Samaritans
Down here in Jericho?

Making a Son Work.
Jay Gould—Want a yacht, eh? Well, you've got to make the money to buy it. I'll make a walk down street.
Son George—Yes, father.
"I'll slip on the pavement."
"Yes, father."
"And have myself brought back in an ambulance."
"Yes, father."
"Then stocks will drop and you buy."
"Yes, father."
"Then I'll go out on the front pavement and dance a jig."
"Yes, father."
"Then stocks will go up and you sell."
—Omaha World.

Literary Note.
Local literary circles will be pleased to learn that the "Art Epicurean," a new work from the pen of Mr. H. M. Kinsley, the restaurateur, has just been issued to the trade. This toothsome volume, which is calculated to cater to the higher instincts and tastes of the cultured palate, is illustrated with choice cuts of Mr. Kinsley's business house, and, as poetry always gives an agreeable flavor to every kind of literary work, the talented author has interlarded or sandwiched his work with rare old tenderloins from the best poets.—Chicago News.

Brown and Blue.
If you had a small spring maiden
With eyes of fairest blue,
You'd half suspect she stole them
From spring skies, wouldn't you?

And if you had another,
An autumn maiden small—
You'd think she stole her brown eyes
From leaves the trees let fall.

—Julia M. Lippman.

A Common Mistake.
Omaha—Dane—My daughter, when Mr. Nuefellow went out last night I heard something which sounded very much like a kiss.
Pretty Daughter—Why—why—oh! Mr. Nuefellow dropped into that hole made by the rain, and what you heard was his foot coming out of the mud.
—Well, may be that was it.—Omaha World.

No Such Luck.
This whirling globe needs axle grease—
No says a learned "Proton"—
Or else 'twill be compelled to cease
Its daily revolution.

Bob's Little Tongue.
"And don't you know why, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "your mamma doesn't want you to eat a second piece of pie?"
"Yes, sir," replied Bobby. "She said that if you didn't take any there would be enough left over for to-morrow."—New York Sun.

A Difference.
Johnny's fingers were deep in the jam,
And a sweet, peaceful smile spread him o'er;
Yet he didn't seem gay
When later that day
They were deep in the jam of the door.
—Washington Critic.

The Only Difference.
Husband (whose wife has unsuccessfully asked for some money)—Do you know, my dear, the difference between myself and a mule?
Wife (promptly)—No; I do not. You must ask me something easier.
Husband—Well, the difference is, my dear, the mule is well heeled, while I am not.—Drake's Magazine.

A Mysterious Idyl.
The young woman who like croquet,
Are wistfully waiting the duc,
When the park will be seen
In full summer sheen,
And they can resume their play.

—New York Sun.

Progress.
Artist—I don't like your butter, sir. Your table is good enough, but I don't admire your butter.
Farmer—But I make it myself.
A—Didn't you tell me that you had no cows?

F—Well, stranger, do you think we farmers don't know how to make first class table butter without cows? What do you take us for? The world moves and so do we.—Boston Beacon.

R. W. Fremberg, a well-known merchant of Bellevue, Ky., was given up by his physicians a month ago and left to die. He had been afflicted with an unknown disease, which baffled their keenest diagnosis, and the medicine administered to him seemed to make his condition worse. After the physicians had left him three ladies went to his bedside and prayed that he might be healed. The sick man grew better at once, the visits and prayers were continued, with increasing success, and to-day he is well. Before his recovery Mr. Fremberg had not been inside a church for fifteen years, but he is now a regular attendant.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA

MANUFACTURERS OF
BINDER TWINE
The price of this twine is to be paid in advance.
BINDER TWINE
MADE IN 1887.

EXPERIENCE
HAS PROVED THE BEST IS THE
CHEAPEST.
A GOOD YARN MUST POSSESS
STRENGTH and EVENNESS
which are combined in the highest degree in twine made by this company.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA
should secure this special manufacture from their local dealers, who can obtain prices and any other information required by addressing the
DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
12 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

N.B.—No Quotations Given for Less Than 10 Tons.

Pumps!

S. A. RAMSAY'S

Manufacturer and Importer of

Wood, Force and Lift Pumps.

IS A Full Stock Always on Hand.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

S. A. RAMSAY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

Calgary and

MACLEOD.

Commencing Oct. 1st, coaches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at MacLeod Wednesday.

Leave MacLeod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.

For passenger or express rates apply to

G. C. KING & CO., CALGARY.

OR

WM. BLACK MACLEOD.

Feed & Sale Stabel

RAIN BROS. desire to say that they keep hay and feed for sale, and also for hire, at all hours at reasonable prices, at Atlantic Ave.,

NEXT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

And no pains are spared to give satisfaction to all.

BAIN BROS.

BANFF-DAIRY!

R. WYNN

will open a Dairy at Banff about the middle of April with

25 COWS,

and will be prepared to supply the

MINES, THE SPRINGS AND ALL OTHERS

in the park with

FRESH MILK AND BUTTER

which will be delivered daily.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CALGARY BRANCH.

Offices all through Canada and in London, Eng., New York and Chicago.

Agents in British Columbia

—The Bank of British Columbia.

Agents in Montana, U. S.

First National Bank—Fort Benton.

Agents in Minnesota, U. S.

First National Bank, St. Paul, Security Bank Minneapolis.

OFFICE: In Bank & Exchange, new block, corner of Stephen Avenue and McLeod Street.

A. D. BLAITHWAITE,

October 22, 1887. Manager.

Holmes & Kirkpatrick

GENEAL DEALERS

Groceries.

Dry Goods

AND RANCH SUPPLIES.

At Calgary Prices.

HIGH RIVER, N.W.T.

ARRIVED

Our New Stock of corsets, and dress improvers, are to hand and made off comprising the latest and most approved styles of the rompton and other makes.

In Dress Goods, Prints and Muslins,

on will find all the latest Fabrics, shades and designs with trimmings to match.

Our Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing

Department

is unexcelled. Our fine suits could not have a more perfect cut

neatly trimmed, and beautifully finished at prices that

can't be beat.

Remember It Pays To Investigate Our Statements

RANKIN and ALLAN.

GO TO

LINTON'S BOOK STORE

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cigars,

Cigarettes, Tobaccos, &c.

Wall Papers and Borders!

The latest Patterns, Magazines, Novels always on Hand

James C. Linton.

2nd Door East of Royal Hotel.

Have You Seen?

The Light Running

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE?

YOU HAVEN'T!

Have you not seen anything about solid comfort in

your sewing, and never will know until you have

seen and operated this Light Running Machine.

THE DOMESTIC should be in every

house. It saves the tired mother and over-worked housewife

much trouble, it brings back the smiles and banishes

the blues caused by using the old common machines.

Don't let another day pass

without securing one on easy terms from

S. A. RAMSAY, Calgary.

S. A. Ramsay and Co. of all kinds kept in stock. Repairing promptly attended to.

Reapers, Mowers, Blowers, Buggies, Wagons, Mowers,

Reapers, Plows, etc., etc.

Moran, Collins & Co., Miles City, Montana

The largest and finest

Send for

Catalogue and

Price List.

Stock Saddles

in the Northwest.

Chaps, Spurs,

Ropes, Bridles,

Bits, etc.,

in endless

variety.

outfits bought at

one time.

w180-6m

Frontier Stables

J. P. FORD

Proprietor

These stables, the most commodious in Calgary, have lately

been fitted up with all the best appliances for supplying the

for most Livery and Feed accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Riggs always on Hand.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding horses always ready for hire

Horses bought, sold and exchanged. Board by day, week or

Month. Reliable Drivers Supplied.

ALL RIGGS SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. P. Ford.

Subscribe for the

CALGARY DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD

LUCAS & FOWER.

Publishers.

Advertising medium in the North-

west Territories.

